mally gay. Miss Catherine Wolfe, Mr. and in L Livingston, S. Howland. Robbins and bly be unusually gay. Miss Catherine won, of the Mrs. Herman L. Livingston, S. Howland. Robbins and other New-Yorkers are aiready at their cottages. Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, of Baltimore, will all occupy their cottages this summer. Baltimore, will all occupy their cottages this summer. Mrs. Mo. Roberts has taken a cettage at Lenox for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison will spend July at their cottage there. Many people will go to Bharon, among thom Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, who have taken a house for the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman and Mr. and Tar. Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be among the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-Bloane will be a mong the summer residents at Far Rock-B and Mrs. J. Down Hartaner residents at Far Re, Monmouth Beach is now receiving most of atrons. Mr. and Mrs. Geerge Baker are to hav isome new cottage. The Casino and club-house peuted this month. Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Horsman mer at the latter, going down on the 15th.

GOSSIP FROM THE OLD WORLD.

ABOUT NOTABLE PERSONAGES.

From Mr. Yates's World, London, May 27. Prom Mr. Yater's World, London, May 27.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.—The Queen left Windsor on Thursday evening for Balmoral, and she was accompanied not only by Princess Beatrice, but also by Princess Louise and the Princess of Leinhnen, who however, will not stay more than a fortuight in Scotland. Prince Honry of Battenberg, who was to have gone to Balmoral for a week or ten days, changed his plans, and went instead to pay a short visit to Prince and Princess Leuis of Battenberg at Sennicotts, before returning to Germany. The most stringent orders had been sent to Perth, forbidding the admission of the public to the station; and Sir Henry Poussaby telegraphed to request the Lord Provest and magistrates not to attend on the platform as usual, nor were any of the magnates of the county present to receive the Queen. The Royal train stopped at Perth for an hour, and the Queen break flowers sent by magnates of the county present to receive the Queen. The Royal train stopped at Perth for an hour, and the Queen breakfasted in the large committee-room, which was profusely decorated with beautiful flowers sent by Lord Mausfield from Scone Palace, and by Sir John Richardsop from Pitfour. There was a large crowd of Aberdonlans at Ferryhill Junction, where the train stopped to change engines, and the Queen was loudly cheered. At Ballater a guard of honor, furnished by the Foottish Rifles, received her Majesty, who drove off to Balmoral by the south side of the Dee. The weather was very fine, but cold, and Lochanger and the other mountains up Deeside are covered with snow, and everything seems very backward. The Queen is to stay at Balmoral for a month.

Beimoral for a month.

ROYALTY IN IRELAND.—I understand that there is no truth whatever in the widely circulated report that the Queen contemplates visiting Ireland-in the autumn. It would be impossible under any circumstances for her Majesty to make any stay in Ireland, as the damp and relaxing climate would seriously affect her health. There is, however, a great chance that in August some members of the royal family may possibly go on a yachting cruise round the south and west coast, and the route would be so arranged that excursions could be made to Killarney and some of the other remantic places which are so little known to English tourists, although they are equal to any seenery in Great Britain, and far superior to most popular resorts on this side of St. George's Channel, while Irish inns have improved lately almost as much as Scotch lims have deteriorated. Nothing has been settled about the projected Royal residence, but there has been some talk of taking Lori Kemmare's place near Killarney, which its one of the best country-heuses in Ireland, and the surrounding demesne is most delicability. The excellent shooting on the Kemmare, estate is let to Mr. Edward Amphlett, who, however, would be ready to give it up to make way for Royalty. Muckross is also to be had, both house and shooting, the latter having recently been given up by Mr. Amphlett, who had rented it along with the Kemmare ground, which it adjons. The Muckross shooting extends to nearly 40,000 acres, and is certainly unsurpassed for the variety of sport which it affords, including the best stag and cock shooting in Ireland, and plenty of grouse, pheasants and wild fowl. The Prince and Princess of Wales have so many engagements in England, to say nothing of the motoral demands of Sandriurham, that it would be alternation. many engagements in England, to say nothing of the latural demands of Sandringham, that it would be alto tether impracticable for them to spend more than about hree weeks in Ireland every year; but it is hoped that efore long an arrangement may be made which will hable Prince Albert Victor to pass a good deal of time i Ireland.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN.-Colonel King-Har-OLONEL MANAGEMENT OF THE ACTION OF THE STREET OF THE STREE

Baden and Nassau.—The great topic in Court circles at Berdin and Vienna during the last month has been the betrothal of the Hereditary Prince of Baden to the Princess Hilda of Nassau, daughter of the ex-Grand Duke of Nassau. The ceremony took place on Bunday, April 26, at the Castle of Hohenburg, in Austria, the country-seat of the Nassau family, and the wedding will be selemnized early in the automn. The Grand Duke of Baden, in a letter addressed to Baron Turbau, his Minister of State, expresses a hope that the country will share in the joy of the respective parents at this auspicious event, and adds that the union is one of pure affection. Prince Friedrich is the grand-the will share in the joy of the respective parents at this auspicious event, and adds that the union is one of pure affection. Prince Friedrich is the grandson of the Emperor Wilhelm, and the engagement is regarded in Germahy as a sure sign of the approaching reconciliation of the families of Hoben-gollern and Nassau, which will doubtiess lead to the surfender of the Duke of Cumberland. It was desired at Berlin some years ago that the Hereditary Prince should marry the Princess Beatrice, and it may be remembered that he passed several weeks of one season in London, but his suit did not prosper; and he was equally unsuccessful in his wooing of the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse mow the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), to whom he was much attached, But this is nevery respect a better alliance, as, apart from the political considerations, the Princess Hilda will have an immense fortune, which will not be unwelcome at Carlsruhe. The Princess, who is just twenty-one, is very charming and highly accomplished. The King of Sweden has been mainly instrumental in overcoming the obstacles which at one time threatened to prevent this marriage.

Victor Hugo,—Many legends are current

VICTOR HUGO.-Many legends are current Victor Hugo,—Many regents are control bout the atmosphere of incense in which Victor Hugo has always lived, about the theatrical surroundings in which he used to receive homace, and about the apocalyptic language in which he expressed the consciousness of his genius. These stories are not without a considerable substratum of truth, and the poet's sajelities were the first to assist themselves discreetly at his expense in the familiarity of unofficial conversation. But it must be remembered that the man who was invariably addressed as "dear and illustrious or sublime master". must be remembered that the man who was invariably addressed as "dear and filastrious or sublime master" was the last of his sceneration, that he stood vigorous and erect on the ruins of almost a century, and that he had buried all his advessaries, even to a Napoleon. He had become deity and prophet, thanks to a remnant of Latin idolatrous tendencies in his countrymen. The crown of laurels had been piaced upon the brow of the marbie elligy under the very eyes of the living model, on a memorable occasion, at the conceine of the marbie of each of the very edge of the living model, on a memorable occasion, at the conceine of the rather is that he remained charming and adabet in spite of everything, for it is possible to differ which is only two years younger than the century. Then to think how immense his glory can be supported in the century. Then to think how immense his glory sand so uninterruptedly. The worder was an interest to the mass of "Hugo's principle of life was soft great mea Yetter Hugo's principle of life was summed up in a famous maxim. Let alent cast une market more said: "If there is anything grander than Yetter Hugo's principle of life was summed up in a famous maxim. Let alent cast une market more said: "If there is anything grander than Yetter Hugo's principle of life was summed up in a famous maxim. Let alent cast une market more said: "If there is anything grander than Yetter Hugo's principle of life was summed up in a famous maxim." Let alent cast une market more said: "If there is anything grander than Yetter Hugo's principle of life was of "Hugo's principle of life was summed up in a famous maxim." Let alent cast une market more said: "If there is anything grander than Yetter Hugo's principle of life was of rerospective annectors. This is not the lake to lunder the proper than the cast was a summed up in a famous maxim. This is not the lake to lunder a lunder the life of Hugo, his loves, his habits, and his characteristics, to activities the lunder of the poet as he appeared in 1836. The

his portraits represent. All the upper part of the face is that of a man eminent for intellectual qualities. The lower part is less intellectual. The mouth, the cheeks, the chin, and all that part of the profile which extents from the lower extremity of the ear to the tip of the chin, would seem to betray the presence of great physical appetites and an immense love of conservation. The intellect and the senses divide this misk equally between them; the intellect has taken the upper part, the senses the lower part. It is, moreover, a highly-colored face radiant with health, and in spite of what the flatterers may say, never having that paleness which inspiration leaves on the brow of privilezed poets; on the contrary, the color and firmness of tone of the face would lead us to believe that thought, in this likestrious young man, is not of that kind which consumes the thinker, and which declared their banks." This is the true portrait of the author of "La Légende des Siecles," of the Victor Hugo of Hauteville House with his multifarious love adventures, of the old "père Hugo" whom the habituse of the table of the Avenue d'Eylau describe a scating and drinking copiously with the gaouf-gnouf of a greedy animal, and of the Hugo who ruised his publishers by his leonine bargains.

DOINGS OF A BAD BROTHER-IN-LAW. Mrs. Hattie Martin, of No. 128 Alexanderave., Morrisania, went to the Thirty-third Precinct Police Station yesterday and charged her brother-in-iaw, Charles M. Morse, with stealing a pair of bracelets, a Charles M. Morse, with stealing a pair of bracelets, a chain and a gold ring belonging to her. Morse, who with his family has been living with her for some time, disappeared on Friday evening and so did the leweiry. The onse was given to Detectives Clark and Shruer, who found the property in a pawnshop in One-hundred-and-twenty-fithest, near Third-ave, where it had been pledged for \$27.50, but no trace of Morse was found. He is about thirty-four years old, six feet in height, well-built, of swarthy complexion and has small, black eyes. His business is that of a lineman and he, has worked for several telegraph companies. Four years ago he boarded with Mrs. Martin in Connecticut and then married her sister. But he failed to support his wife and once described her. For the past two years Mrs. Martin has boarded and clothed his wife, child and himself, he meanwhile refusing to do any work even when it was provided for him. She put up with all until he made his little three-year-old child drunk with beer the other day, then he was bold to clear out, which be did. She has since ascertained that he has two other vives living besides her sister. His family are said to be reapectable Providence peopie.

GENERAL GRANT'S THROAT WORSE.

General Grant rose later than usual yestermorning. He passed a restless night. He was awakened after taking a short nap shortly after mid-night, by the ulcers in the throat assuming a sudden ac-tivity, and discharging a quantity of muco-pus. The irritation caused thereby brought on an attack of coughing, with a tendency to choking, and the General was ing, with a tendency to choking, and the General was exceedingly uncomfortable. Dr. Douglas was called by the nurse and soothed the trittation by a free use of cocaine. The invalid was quieted but did not get any sound sleep during the night, being uneasy, reatless and apprehensive. After he was up and dressed, and his throat treated, and had taken some exercise in the root treated, and had taken some exercise in the sunshine, and watched the carriages flying up and has been for several days. He sat for a long time in the sunshine, and watched the carriages flying up and lown Fifth-ave. The General has not had a good week and a comparison of his condition with that of a week.

ago shows him to be feebler and more depressed. A consultation will be held to-day.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

A NEW CANDIDATE-AN HISTORIAN AT WORK-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S HOME. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, June 6 .- In scanning the State papers and in conversation with politicians one sees that there is a new Republican candidate for the Governorship, namely, George B. Sloan, of Oawego. As member of the Assembly, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of that body, as Speaker of the Assembly, he did the good work that one would expect from an able honest man, and he would have been a formidable candidate for the nomination for Governor 1879 if he had not declined and afterward become unpleasantly involved in controversies growing out of the Saratoga Convention of that year. The factional divistons in the Oswego district have also proved a drawback to any candidate from that city. It should be said that while Mr. Sloan's friends are urging his nomination for Governor he himself has not yet consented to become

William Beach, better known in Syracuse as "Billy Beach, the leader of the unterrified Democracy of Central New-York, said, as he looked about the parlor of the Executive Mansion yesterday: " Mr. Tilden said a thing in this parlor once that I shall always remember. He was lounging against the mantel-piece there, at the time; I can fairly see his attitude. It was while he was Governor, and he was fighting the caual ring thieves. 'Couldn't you make head against them in Syracuse ?' he said. ' You collect, Governor,' I answered, ' that the chiefs of the canal ring live there, and that for many years they have ruled the politics of the place. All the old leaders are on their side. 'I know that; but haven't you got some young men! Young men, take hold and lift. Old men, grust.' And the young men did take hold and redeemed Syracuse from the canal thieves."

Visitors at the Capitol find hard at work in the Lieuten ant-Governor's room a middle-aged man, looking much like a student. The suspicion that he is not an official is strengthened by the fact that the table at which he site writing is covered with histories and docugrimy with age. The gentleman is L. B. Proctor, author of the "Bench and Bar of New-York," "Lives of New-York Chancellors," and New-York," "Lives of New-York Chancellors," and other New-York historical works. He is now writing here a history of the polities of the State, taking as its foundation, or rather preface, Hammond's "Polities of New-York." Mr. Proctor will rearrange Mr. Hammond's book in a better chronological order and will add explanatory noises. Hammond described the politics of the State up to 1844. Mr. Proctor will take up the story in that year and continue it to the present day. The first volume of the history is nearly completed. The historian has come to Albany from his home in Dansville for the purpose of having access to books in the State Library and its valuable collection of historical documents. Mr. Proctor has been aided in the composition of his history by former state officers and eminent politicians, who have supplied him with many documents and interesting facts, obtainable from no one but themselves. He numbers among his lutimate friends ex-Governors Seymour and

"Mr. Seymour has a charming home at Deerfield," said Mr. Proctor to-day; "plain house, but ample and admirably arranged, and filled with curious historical Duniel Websier - it came from Marshfield. He looks out of a window that came from Faneuil Hall, and his grato dre burns within a fireplace of tiles and brick and stone that was once in the house of John Jay at Albany. Mr. Seymour says that, whiter evenings, as he sits dreaming

Mr. Proctor's book will contain many anecdotes of the amous men of the State. Doubtless this one about Judge Martin Grover will be deemed too "political" to be adthere met R. E. Hill, a Republican, Editor of The Steuben ville Courier. Gates, a penurious man and a fellow Democrat of Grover, invited the judge and Hill to din tter dinner Gates treated them of the kill-at-forty-rods kind. waiskey of the kli-at-forty-roos kind. It was the worst whiskey probably in the United States. It is smacked his lips and sali! 'Well, that's a fine article, Judge.' Graver replied! 'Well, when a Republican, and especially a Republican editor, calls that good whiskey, I must say he is about ready to be admitted to the Democratic party.''

Governor Hill will give a hearing on the Metropolitan

ODLUM AT THE CONFESSIONAL.

SPENDING HIS FINAL HOURS AT CHURCH-A TOUCH-ING LETTER FROM PAUL BOYTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.-The mother of Robert A. Odlum, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge and killed himself on May 19, returned from New-York to-day, where she went on Friday to see the spot from which her son leaped. She tried in vain to see Captain Paul Boytou, the swimmer, who, she believes, persuaded the unfortunate man to make the fatal plunge. Captain Boyton has sent her the following letter:

DEAR MADAME: Yesterday I shipped the effects left a sy house by your son, Robert. Dear Mrs. Odlam. I.

HOW REUIN BUGOED A RUSY SAW.

"Talking about funny things" said a big bronzed, bearded man in the reading room of an uptown hotel last night, "the funnest thing I ever heard of happened in my saw-mill out in Michigan. We used a heavy upright saw for sawing heavy timber. One day not long ago the men had all gone todinner leaving the saw, which ran by water nower, going at full speed. While we were away a big black bear came into the mill and away a big black bear came into the mill and went nosing around. The saw caught his for and twitched him a little. Bruin didn't like this for a cent, so he turned around and fetched the saw a lick with his paw. Result: a badly-cut paw. A blow with the other paw followed and it was also cut. The bear was by this time aroused to perfect fury and rushing at the saw caught it in his grasp and gave a fremendous hug. It was his last hug and we lived on bear steaks for a week. When we came up from diuner, there was half a bear on each side of the saw, which was going dhead as nicely as though it had never seen a bear. This is a fact, so help me, Bob, and the big lumberman bit off a fresh chew of tobacco.

About 200 veterans of the 71st Regiment Brunswick, after attending the ceremonies at the Hotel Brunswick, after attending the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Pilgrim Statue in Central Park. Colonel Winchester was in command, and delegations from the Newport Artillery and the Ancient and Honorables of Boston were present. Speeches were made by several officers. officers.

STEAMSHIPS TO BE KEPT AT QUARANTINE.

Mr. Handy will reflect in The News Governor Bunn's operations against the Mormons.

WALKING OUT EXTRA FINES.

DELINQUENT CADETS ON THE RACK. EXERCISES TO-DAY IN THE CHAPEL-THE GRADU-ATES' BILL OF FARE.

WEST POINT, June 6 .- Last night the mercury went down to within a shadow of the frost figure, but happily did not reach it. The morning broke magnificently, with a cloudless sky, bright sun and health-giving atmosphere. Trains and boats brought numbers of visitors from the river towns, who roamed over the plain, through the Academy buildings and along Flirtation Walk, climbed the hill to Fort Putnam and

inged on the plazzas of the hotel: Every Saturday cadets sentenced for trivial offence undergo punishment, consisting of "walking out extra fines," for gun being found out of order, clothing out of repair, stepping out of ranks or lifting a hand on parade to brush files away. About fifty were undergoing that

kind of punishment this afternoon. There have been about fifty arrivals to-day. The new-There have been about fifty arrivals to-day. The newcomers are from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, New-York and Washington.
The service in the chape! to-morrow morning will be
unusually interesting. The baccalauresto sermon will be preached by the Rev. W.
S. Rainsford, of St. George's Church, New-York, and the
service will be read by the Rev. A. M. Postlethwaite,
chaplain of the Post. Choirs composed of cadets, officors and ladies will sing the farewell hymn.
This afternoon gay equipages rolled on the grounds
from Cranston's, from summer homes across the river,
and from along the mountain road, filled with women
and men come to witness the infautry battallon drill,
which had been ordered in place of the sea-coast battery
drill.

At 5 p. m. a corps of cadets marched across the plain,

headed by a military band, and went through numerous military evolutions and the manual of arms, wheeling by battalion, wings and companies. The firing by battalion, sections, companies and platoons was finely executed. cuted.

There were many new arrivals to-night.

The bill of fare at the graduates' dinner to-morrow will include graduates' soup, cucumbers, mixed pickles, roast veal (stuffed), green peas, mashed potatoes, baked potatoes, ice cream, cake and strawberries.

"BRIMSTONE CORNER,"

MUCH TALK ABOUT BOSTON PREACHERS, STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF THE PASTOR OF ADIRON-DACK MURRAY'S CHURCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] Boston, June 6.-Religious circles in Boston have been somewhat agitated the past week by remarks of a painful character concerning the conduct of the r of a prominent Congregational Church toward a brother clergyman of the same faith. The Rev. Dr. Herrick, of the Mount Vernon Church, one of the ablest and most highly esteemed clergymen in Boston, has lately received calls from Syracuse and from New Haven, both of which he has declined, preferring to remain with his present charge.

Last Sunday morning after announcing his decision to remain in Boston, he said: "But some things have arisen which, while they have not altered the facts, nave, perhaps, opened my eyes to cortain probabilities of take into account as I might have some. I dislike to speak of the matter, and do so now because only by so doing can I zexplain; my Some three months ago it was brough to my knowledge that aspersions had been made upon my ministerial work in this city for the past fourteen tions were matter of common talk. These representa-tions, whether true or false, were made with studied tions, whether true or raise, were made with state carefulness by a person whose place in the community as a religious teacher would seem to preciade any dishonest or dishonorable purpose. My attention was directed in the most emphatic manner to the fact that I losing game, that I seemed to be working against the mass of nature, and as I reviewed what I had known personally of the religious history of Boston, and especially what has been silently and stealthily taking

pecially what has been silently and steatishily taking place—as silently and steatishily and inevitably as the days and months and years are slipping away from our possession—it became a clear conviction that either the condition of the game must be changed in some radical way or the end could not be remote."

Dr. Herrick has been ureed, but he refuses to say more on this subject. Following, however, is the current gossip in religious eircles. When the call was extended to him from Syracuse the committee wrote to two of Boston's prominent Congregational clergymen, the Rev. Drs. Webb, of the Shawmut Church, and Withrow, of the Park Street Church. Dr. Herrick is its sympathy with the views of the Rev. Newman Smythe. Dr. Webb and Dr. Withrow represent the old school. From Dr. Webb the committee received a kindly letter recommending Dr. Herrick. Dr. Withrow's letter was less kind. It surgested, it is said, unsoundness on vital questions of faith and gave the impression that Dr. Herrick was fast lesing ground in his own church, which the writer said was dwindling away.

As the story goes, Dr. Withrow, soon after his reply to the Syracuse committee, called upon Dr. Herrick and gave him to inderstand that he felt friendly and if the latter should hear that he had written unkind things about him, Mr. Herrick must pay no attention to the runors, as they were false. Not long after this it came to the cars of the Syracuse committee that Dr. Withrow had disowned any breach of christian cliquotte, so the committee sout the letter to Dr. Herrick.

he felt that some explanation was necessary of his prompt declination of the Synanose call and his delay in deciding about the call to New-Haven.

The Park Street Church sooms destined to retain its prominence before the world. The building, which is at Park and Tremout size, was long known as "Brimstone Corner." It has had in its eventful history of seventy-six years several noted pastors, the Rev. Dr. Stone, a good and able man, whe afterward went to San Francisco, used to astonish some of his staid oid parishioners by his fondness for fast houses. The Rev. W. H. H. Murray astonished the deacons and a good many others by his eccentric course and his fondness for some things that seemed rather underical, and Dr. Withrow, who came from Indiana to Beston nine years ago, has created a ripple in ecclesiastical circles not of the most agreeable nature.

A PLUCKY WOMAN'S SUCCESS.

MRS. VERPLANCK TELLS HOW "SEALED INSTRUC-TIONS " WAS WRITTEN.

In one of the parlor coaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad bound from Philadelphia to New-York one day early last week, sat a lady who, judging by the careful attention paid to her by her companions, was possessed of more than ordinary attractions. She was tall and slender in figure, with expressive features of the blonde type; deep hazel eyes, broad intellectual brow, mouth rather large, nose aquiline. In conversa-tion her manner was vivacious, and she frequently emphasized her meaning by expressive gestures, ex-hibiting the daintiest pair of hauds imaginable. There were lines about her face which seemed to hint at a character that had known much of trouble and strife, but had not allowed itself to become embittered thereby. The lady was Mrs. J. Campbell Verplanck, the author of the last Madison Square success, "Bealed Instructions." She spoke of herself modestly but candidly when pressed to do so.

marked, "and although I have travelled much both in Europe and this country, a journey of this kind

"I have been an invalid for three years," she remarked, "and although I have travelled mach but in
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me. What have I dene to improve my health
I simply devoted myself to getting well and the vocate
ago I tried the Sallabury diet, and have gained steadily
since. When I undertake anything I weald rather die
if what fall I am stitch orn and persevering to a remarkin the state of the more difficult I found it the more
I should stick to it till I had succeeded.
"I was born in Philadelphia. My father, from whon
I get the "Campbell" in my name, was also a Philadelphian. My ancestors on both sides have lived in Penstrain and the early wigwam days. My mother way
was everywhere recognized. It seems to me that children having such parents, and every possible advantage that education can give, ought to strict
to do something to make the world
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better. At the time my father was sent abroad by the
tage that education can give, ought to strict
and with friends travelling through Germany, Scotland
and other foreign lands. I early developed a tast for
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LOCAL INVESTMENTS

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THEIR SPECIAL ADVANTAGES. The inclination to regard with favor that

which is distant and necessarily uncertain, is a common attribute of the human mind. It has found its expression in a number of maxims current in our literature, of which, "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and " Far off fields are greenest," are familiar examples. The reason seems to be that the distant and indefinite admits of the exercise of the imagination, the mental process through which we receive much of our satisfaction and enjoyment. In no domain is this peculiarity more foreibly illustrated than in the history of investments made by capitalists, and notably those of the City of New-York. This city being the financial centre, attracts schemers and speculators from all parts of the country, who bring s-constant pressure to bear on its moneyed men for investments in the line of their various enterprises; dazzling them with the brilliancy of mines in Colorado and Mexico, and inflaming their imaginations with plans for building railroads which shall develop those mines and resources of a like uncertain nature discoursing of tunnels in solid silver and placers of untold gold; of transporting goods in regions where is no freight; of land grants and cattle ranches in Texas and New-Mexico, and of iron and coal where the production is cheap but the market is imaginary-enter prises that may be located anywhere and everywhere outside of New-York City.

Were it not for the teachings of history, it would be

supposed that capitalists would prefer to invest their oney where they could watch its expenditure and where they could at least have the evidence of their senses that the objects for which it was nominally expended really had a physical existence; but here comes in that aid to the imagination, and "Distance lends enchantment," to be disenchanted only by the too frequent test of bitter experience. Scarcely a tithe of the investments made in these distant fields are found to be remunerative. Like the prizes in a lottery, there is here and there one that produces such a return as to keep up the enchantment and centinually add to the list of victims.

On the contrary, the history of investments shows that othing pays better than (and scarcely anything so wel as) that which contributes to the wants of the people of a great city, whether to their necessities, comforts or laxuries; and of all the cities of the world none offers a more conspicuous example than the City of New-York. Right here have been and are the best class of invest ments upon this continent, greater return for the money more certainty of that return, and, in fact, if the enter-prise fills a general want, the return is an absolute certilaty. A city of one and one-half millions of people has a great many wants. Its population doubles every twenty years and with its increase in numbers comes a much greater increase in needs as the ability of the cople to procure comforts and luxuries is ever on the

the ferries. The first steam ferry to Hoboken was established in 1811, to Brooklyn in 1812, but the first of the existing steam ferry companies was established in 1840, only forty-five years ago, by Law [and Vanderbilt. Consider their marvellous growth, transporting as they do many militons of passengers annually (the number carried by the Union Ferry Company alone reaching one hundred millions in a year), the original investments doubled, quadrupled, and yet paying 10, 15 and 20 per cent on their inflated capitals.

Lock at the marvellous growth of the gas companies.

The first introduction of gas was only sixty years ago The plant necessary to supply the gas conserned in this city could probably be constructed to-day for \$10,000,-00, and yet the capital of the existing companies i \$17,000,000, on which dividends of over 10 per cent are being carned. Yet at that time, sixty years ago, when gas was first introduced, it was thought a dangerous ex periment, denounced as inexpedient if not impossible; it would spoil the water, vitinto the air, kill the trees, explode in the dwellings, and in many ways be entirely practicable.

this city only thirty years ago. Then, as usual, the constitutional objector stood in the path and swaved his red flag of warning. "They would not pay, they would ruin property, streets having horse-cars would be deserted; we have got along without them for Imore than one hundred years, and here is no sense in any such invention." But the street ears have conquered. They are the poor man's carriage which they run has doubled and quadrupled in value, quained stationary or actually retrograded. There are railway, which could probably be constructed and equipped for \$3,000,000. They are represented by \$14,800,000 of steek, and \$9,500,000 of bonds, making total of \$24,300,000, the market value of which at the

Nort came the covated roads with similar results, arge profits to the promoters and investors and much asstine to wait; as the city grows in population and its couple increase in wealth, the progress of such institutions is much more rapid than in the days of lifty years a capital and deet of \$47,000,000, the net earnings for last year being sufficient to pay 6 per cent on their largely inflated capital. Thus the investors in the stock and tonds of these companies have received an ample return, and once more has been demonstrated to the circuit objector the Intility of standing in the way of progress, and to the investor the advantage of placing his money where it will do the most good to himself and his fellow-citizens.

Lis money where it will do the most good to himself and his fellow-citizens.

Have these investors in local improvements received too much for their money ! It is easy to say so, and it may be a popular belief; but it is forgotten that they have been built in every instance only after a struggle. On the one hand was courage, inventive genius and devotion to the progressive idea. On the other was prejudice and stupidity based upon ignorance. Is their steess more than they deserved ! Is it not simply the reward of merit!

merit?
Every advance made in this city, even the introduction of Croton water, has been opposed by the property owners who have in every case realized the largest owners who have in every case realized the largest benefit.

And this leads to the consideration of the latest and probably the most important development yet made to contribute to the health, comfort and convenience of the people of this city,—that of the distribution of steam by means of pipes in the streets by the New-York Steam Company. This has come in due course of time and by due process of evolution, and like its predecessors here-tofore spoken of, it has come to stay. It importance in contributing to the growth of the city, and to the health and happiness of the people, is second to uone. Its success, demonstrated by five miles of street mains through three full years of operation, is no surpassed by any mechanical improvement or development heretofore mentioned, among those which have borne such a large part in stimulating the growth of the City of New-York. His mechanical success has been fully demonstrated by the fact that for three years steam has not been shut of from its mains, day or night, and that at all times during that period a pressure of over seventy pounds has been fully millowing that period a pressure of over seventy points has been full millowing, and that pressure has been furnished, undfinhished, at the extreme ends of its mains. This disposes of all criticism as to its success as a means of furnishing heat and power. The practical question that will arise, therefore, in the minds of investors, is, "Will it pay I" This is best answered by sinting:

First—It mas already paid. It has now reached a point

of investors, is, "Will it pay I" This is best answered by stating:

First—It has already paid. It has now reached a point of development where it is producing carnings in excess of the cost of furnishing steam and delivering it to the consumers, making a satisfactory net profit on its gross sales, which result has been accomplished in much less time than was required by the gas companies or street car lines to reach the same point.

Second—It supplies a great public want—a greater than is supplied by any of the companies beretofore referred to. If this is shown to be the case the investor will certainly be satisfied that it must be profitable.

Consider, then, what are the wants associately necessary to be supplied, and how does the New-York steam Company fulfil those essential conditions upon which are based real property in commercial undertakings.

lasts the year around. As inxuries multiply the demand is slimulated for more loxury. As people become able to consult their comfort they refuse to expend their energies in climbing flights of stairs when a few pulls of steam can do the work for them without exertion and almost without cost. The census of 1890 shows New-York to be the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. The use of steam is an important element in manufacturing, and to have it supplied cheaply, and uniformly, without the cost of danger of boilers on the premises, will greatly atimulate manufactures. There are over 5,000 steam boilers in New-York (hty, most of them old—many, in

charge of careless or incompetent men—and the saving in risk by taking steam from the street mains will be a great gan.

This question of the street distribution of steam comes home, then, to every one in every business relation, and on the domestic hearth it is not a matter of minor importance, but is actually a vital question, and it must be svisient that the New-York Steam Company will supply the people of New-York City the means for satisfying far more toward than any of the other companies mentioned have ever done or can by any possibility do. It is claimed, therefore, that where the gas companies are one dollar for their supply of gas, the Steam Company ought to earn at least two, because it supplies more wants and supplies them for a langer period of time in each twenty-four hours. Towar ourse of 25 cents in transportation on the street car lines. If he is a householder or has an office or store, the Steam Company an average of 51 per day. It is therefore contended that when New York City has from 250 to 300 miles of steam mains, which it will certainly have within a reasonable time, the earnings of the New-York City, large and small, to the following considerations:

First, to the importance of Reeping their money at home, investing it where they can see its results, and not depending upon distance lending "enchantment."

Second, to show the value of these 'local investments," and to urge investors not to follow the "ignis fatuus" of romancers, and be ied away to mythical adventures, when there is more real substance here at home than anywhere else.

Third, that there are still opportunities for investment in these enterprises and within the large of the city, the final tale city.

vestments in the companies referred to have already proved.

That, in other words, as history repeats itself, and as New-York was never growing so rapidly as now, the wants of the people are not yet supplied, but will grow with the growth of the city, and strengthen with its strength, and that as the population increases, the complex nature of their wants will develop as civilization advances.

plex nature of their wants will develop as civilization advances.

Chief among the opportunities for such profitable investment is the present offering of stock by the New-York Steam Company. This company has no morigage bonds. Its present development has been reached entirely upon the basis of Capital Stock, subscribed and paid for. The company proposes to offer during the coming summer \$1,000,000 of its Capital Stock in two divisions of \$300,000 cach, of which the dirst \$500,000 is now offered at \$5 per cent of its par value, payable in instalments of 10 per cent monthly (being the price paid by all the syndicate substrikers down to the present time, calling money worth 6 per cent).

Subscribers to the present offering of stock have the advantage of coming into a developed business on a proping basis, with all problems solved.

The company invites the attention of investoratio the details of its business, and desires to state that:

It has proved its mechanical success.

It has demonstrated that property is enhanced in value in every street in which its pines are laid.

Full details and particulars of its practical workings and its results will be given by its officers upon application at the office of the company, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., in this city.

New-York, June 7, 1885.

FLAWS IN THE DALY BUILDING BILL.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS M'GREGOF TELLS WHY HE OPPOSES IT. Ex-Superintendent of Buildings James M.

McGregor, of No. 1,012 Lexington-ave., has been in Albany recently, making a strong fight against the Daly

yesterday, "is vastly inferior in its provisions to tthe present building law. It affords opportunity for con-

ealing jobs and is full of glaring inconsistencies that are patent to any mechanic for builder. It would take hours to point out all the flaws and absurdities in the Daly bill. Among the 'darkeys' hidden in the bill are Daly bill. Among the 'darkeys' hidden in the bill are provisions requiring that bluestone and east-iron plates be used, where, by the law now in force, granite only is permitted. My experience taught me that bluestone and cast from are too treacherous materials to place in piers and to use as capstones for heavy weights to rest upon. But there is a Senator who is interested in bluestone and he caused this provision to be reinserted after I had succeeded in getting it stricken out. Another section of the Daly bill would compet a man whose house had been inspected by an architect to pay \$25, or be proceeded against according to Section bos. That section cannot be found in the Daly bill, but under the present been inspected by an architect to pay \$25, or be proceeded against according to Section 508. That section
cannot be found in the Daly bill, but under the present
law there is such a section providing heavy penalties for
specific violations. If a man's premises are found to be
all right, according to the Daly bill, he must still pay the
\$25, unless he can "fix it" with the inspector.

"Again, under the wording of the Daly bill, the mortar
used by masons can be as course as they please to make
it, but must not be finer than a sample kept by the
superintendent of buildings. Now, any mason knows
that the finer the sand is, the better is the mortar. The
law requires that bricks shall be wet at the time of using
them, and this compels the contractor to pay for the use
of the Croton water. As amended the Daly bill would
nermit the wetting of the bricks while on the sloop coming down the North River two weeks before they are
used. Where would be the good of that? And these
sharp, shread contractors 'skin' out of every law they
can, and would as soon build with dry bricks as wet
ones. The Daly bill takes away a valuable provision
about firen ladders leading to the secuties; it exempts
five-story buildings from having fire escapes, so long as y when they have a rope of altogether the proposed law is full of absurd products and errors, while valuable requirements by the zen are sett out. Who ever drew it up knows nothing out buildings."

"What did the Governor say to your criticisms!"

"What did the Governor say to your criticisms!"

"What did the Governor say to your criticals as "He said that he was sorry that he had not known these points sooner, so that he could have returned the bill to the Legislature to be amended. He added that he realized the necessity for a good building law for New-York City. Meantime the friends of the bill are uriging him to sign it, and promise that it will be amended next winter."

THE WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Washington, June 6,-For New-England, fair, warmer weather, variable winds, generally shifting o southerly.

For the Middle Atlantic States, fair, warmer weather, vinds shifting to southerly, falling barometer.

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Tainune Office, June 7-1 a. m .- The movement in the barometer was upward during the clear weather of yesterday. The temperature ranged between 56° and 82°, the average (66°) being 8% lower than on the orresponding day last year, and 1120 lower than on riday. Clear or or fair and warmer weather may be expected day in this city and vicinity. SMALLPOX AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

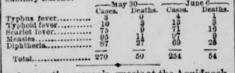
A letter from Mayor Grace calling attention to the recent cases of smallpox imported from foreign ports and asking what measures were being taken to prevent the disease from spreading in this city, was received at the office of the Board of Health yesterday. It was answered by Colonel Clark, secretary of the Board, who wrote that Health Officer Smith was taking extra appreciations to keep smalipox out of the city. The stoamslips on which smallpox patients are found are submitted to rigid Quarantine inspection and funigation and all patients are removed directly to the Riverside Hospital without being permitted to enter the city. Other passengers on the vessels fare vaccinated and kept under surveillance as far as possible after they are permitted to land. Insemuch as smallpox prevails in so many foreign ports at present some cases of the disease may develop in the city, but the Health Commissioners do not apprehend scrious trouble.

The following record of contaglous diseases in the city for two weeks ending yesterday was furnished at the Sanitary Bureau:

May 30—

June 6—

Cases. Deaths. Cases. Deaths. ports and asking what measures were being taken to



Among the season's guests at the Aquidneck, Royal tailor. Of quiet manners and distinguished appearance, he would hardly be supposed to be the able man of business he has shown bimself. In addition to the large business done from his New-York house, he is about to open a branch in Newport, the Brighton of America. Newport, is Mr. E. Redfern, son of the famous English

At the New-Orleans Exhibition first-class medals were awarded for superiority to Piper Heidsleck

Celebrated Wine Product of New-Jersey.

The best wine in the country is Speer's Port Graps Wine, which has become a celebrated product of New-Jersey. This wine and his P. J. Brandy are used by physicians everywhere who rely upon them as the purest to be had.

Ladies having once used Carmel Soap for the tollet profe it to all others. It is made of the Purest Olive Oil.

Buhach, The Great California Insect Powder? The Giant of its line. The Safest, Surest and Speediest terminator of all bugs and insects, Samples free of BURACH Co., 48 Cedar-st, N. Y.

Lundberg's Perfume, Edenia Lundberg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Ros Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet. Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Hetel Vendome,

KENDRICK—WHEELER-In Brook the Rev. John Evans, Charles H. Q. Bortie L. Wheeler, all of Brooklyn. Bothe L w needs, an a basic of Bridge, N. 1 June 4, at the residence of the bride, by th H. Travis, of Poughkeopsie, William N. Pa Mead, both of Golden's Bridge, N. Y.

All notices of marriages must be indereed with full name and address.

DIED.

ADAMS—At his late residence, 57 West 126th-st., Robert Adams, counsellor-at-law, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral on Senday at 1:30 p. m. sharp, at Fourth Unitarian Caurch, 128th-st., west of 4th-ave. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited as

BAILEY—At Suffern, N. Y., June 4, Nancy I., widow of the late Amos Bailoy, in the 85th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ser-vices at her late residence in Suffern, N. Y., on Sunday, June 7, at 2 p. m. Carriages will be waiting at depot on arrival of trains leaving New York 9:15 and 10:15 a. m. BUSH-In Troy, N. Y., May 27, 1885, Walter R. Bush, in CLARKE-June 6, at The Berkeley, 20 5th-ave., Mrs. Wil inm M. Clarke. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Monday, June 8, at 3 o'clock

Helen, only daughter at Walter and Addie R. Christie, aged
1 year and 9 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her
timeral on Monday, June 8, at 2:30 p. m., at the residence of
her parcais, Essex. vt. Hackonseck.
Trains leave Cortlandt st. 12 o'clock noon and 1:40 o'clock
p. m.; Chambers-st., 1 o'clock p. m.
COURON—June 5, at her late residence, 397 East 18th-st.,
Mamie, daughter of Ellen and the late George Coaron.
Funeral services at 82. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square,
Sunday a ternoon at 2:15.

IRVING—On Saturday, June 6. Amanda, widow of Edga Irving and daughter of the late Thomas Tenant, of Battle no e. Md.

LELAND-On Wednesday, June 3, Theron C. Leland, aged E4 years.

Funeral services will be held at the German Masselle Templa,
No. 220 East 15th-st., on Sunday, June 7, at 10:30 a. m.

SANDS—On the 4th of sixth month, of heart disease,
Persella Sanda, aged 51 years.

Interred in Friends' Cemetery at Clintondale, Ulster County,
New-York.

Special Notices

Parquet Floors. WILLIAM BIANNAM & CO. 203 5TH-AVE, BEWEEN 35TH AND 31ST STS. FLOOR COVERING SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF ROOM. CHEAP FLOORS FOR OFFICES, KITCHENS AND STORES.

DURABLE HEALTHY AND CLEANLY, FOR CHAM

BERS AND DINING-ROOMS,
ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE. FOR LIBRARIES,
PARLORS AND DRAWING-ROOMS. Have no connection with any other house in the city. Our

Have no connection with any course rouse in the city. Officers are made by an entirety new process, which cambles us to give a better and cheaper article than heretofore produced. Our lumber is dried by a vulcanized process which we have recently erected at a great cost. We are thus enabled to guarantee our work. It will save you money to get our esti-

All sofferers with Ridney and Sinder Diseases, Dietes, Dropay, Gravel, Sione, Nervous Deblitty, Strictures, Varioccele and other diseases proving fatal under general treatment, will be cured by using the remedies given in the 136-page book with 48 illustrations, published by the ASAHEL NATURAL MINERAL SPRING WATER CO., 201 Broadway, New York, and mailed for 25 cents. Old phy-

Best Dentistry of every description at very motorate prices, by Drs. WAIT & SMITH, 45 East 234-st., old stand. Reter to Rev. Dr. Crosby, Dr. R. F. Wier, Dr. J. W. Howe Diamonds.

RANDEL BAREMORE & BILLINGS, IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS OF DIAMONDS, MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, 68 NASSAU-ST, AND 29 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK 1 St. Andrew's-St. Holborn Circus, London.

Everything in Homeopathy. Everything in Homeopathy.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFICS, WITCH HAZELOIL,
HOME PATHIC BOOKS AND MEDICINES,
Medicine Cases, Pelicit, Sugar of Milk, &c.
MANUAL, bound in CLO III and GOLD, Fros.
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
109 Faiton-st. Only Branch Store, 823 Froadway, New-York
H. N. Squire & Sons, Jewelers, 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.
Diamond Ear-Hings matched all sizes.
Watches, our own make, 540 to \$100. Sterling silverware, &c.

Hankinson's Steam Curpet-Cleaning Works, 15 East 37th-st., N. V. Established 1861. Orders by mail or other wise promptly attended to.

The World's Exp

First-class medals for very superior Dry and Extra Dry Champagne were awarded John Osborn. Son & Co. for their exhibit of

"PIPER HEIDSIECK "PIPER SEC"

at the New-Orleans Exhibition N. B .- The above brands are for sale by every respectable

wine merchant and grocer in the dity.

Trusses, Bandages and Straight-holders (patented) for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, to correct the form. Elas-tic Stockings. Lady attendance for ladies Correct frestmans. J.C. SCHNOTER, Manufacturer, 523 and 525 6th-ave., between 31st and 32d sts., New-York,

Religions Notices.

MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST, 14 East 14th-st.
Treatment of the Feet a specialty.
Finger-Nails fieautified.

At Fourth Unitarian Church, 128th-st, between 4th and Madison aves.—Rev. G. W. GALLAGHER preaches, 11 a. m., Subject; "Christ and Ritusl." No evening service, Sundayschool 10a. m. All Souls' Church (Anthon Memorial), 48th-st., west of 6th-ave, -- Rev. J. W. KRAMER will preach at 11 a, m. At the West Pre-byterian Church, 42d-st, between 5th and 6th aves.—The pastor, Rev. JOHN R. PAXTON, D. D. will presch on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 11 a. m. and 7445 p. m. All Souls' Church, 4th-ave, corner 20th-st.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. THEODORE C. WILLIAMS, at 11 a. m., Public cordinity invited.

At the Yorkville Universalist Mission, in Miller if sighal, and 3dawe, at 3-30 sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. SUTPON, on "The Workingman's Sunday," Fried and residents of Yorkville cordially welcome. Sunday-sel Church of the Holy Trinity Madisan-ave, and 42d-st., The Rev. WILBUR F. WATKINS, D. D., Rector.—Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the evening shortened service and free seats.

Church of the Heavenly Ress, 5th-ave, above 45th Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., rector. June 7, 2a m., H Communion 11 a. m., opening prayer and sermon by the R D. PARKER MORGAN, M. A., 4p. m., evening prayer. evening. Evening subject: "The New Testament. Strangers cordulty welcome Church of The Messiah, corner 34th-st. and Parkaye.— Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, Pastor, will preach. Morning at 11. Subject: "What shall they do which are Baptized for the Dead." Public cordinaly invited. Church of St. Mary the Virgin.—Low Celebrations, 7, 9 a.m. Matins, 10, High Celebration, 10:45. Vespers,

Daily 7 s. m. Church of Our Saviour (Universalist), 57th-st, near 8th ave.—Rev. O. F. SAFFORD, of Cambridgeport, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7:50 p.m. Sunday, 14, "Children's Sanday," Rev. Dr. FULLMAN will preach. Church of the Divice Paternity, 5th ave. cor. 45th st. tev. CHARLES H. EATON, Pastor, will preach at 11 a m.

No evening service.

Disciples of Christ, West 56th-at, between 8th and 9th aves.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by the Pastor the Rev. B. B. Tyller. First Baptist Church, Park-ave, corner 39th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. I. M. HALDEMAN, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

Five Points House of Industry, 133 Works 3. WM.
P. BARNARD, Superintendent Service of song, singing by the children, every Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

St. Iguatius Church, 40th at., between 5th and 6th aves.—
Rev. ARTHUR RITCHIE. Rector. Services, Sunday at 7,
8, 10, and 11a. m., 4 and 8p. m.; daily 7 a. m.; holy days and
Fridays, 7 and 10 a. m.

Metropolitan Church for Humanity. Spiritualistic services—251 West 23d.st., between 7th and 8th aves. sunday,
June 7. Rev. Mrs. T. B. STRYKER will speak as the apirit
giveth utterance. Parlor Church. Doors open 10:30; services 11 o'clock. Prec; no collection.

New Jerusalem Church, East 35th-st. between Park and
Leximeton aves.—The Rev. S. S. SEWARD. Paster. Services
at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. J. K. SAYTH. Beston.
Subject: "Repressing Providence."